

Man Spricht Deutsch

Wo ist de mann?  
Vo ist der mon?  
Where is the man?

PARIS EDITION  
**THE STARS AND STRIPES**

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces

in the European Theater of Operations

Ici On Parle Français

Ils se sont rencontrés.  
Eells suh sahn rhan-con-tray.  
They've met.

Vol. 1—No. 265

1 Fr.

1 Fr.

Wednesday, April 18, 1945

# First Drives Into Leipzig

## Nazis Say Reds Gain Near Berlin

German sources reported yesterday that Red Army assault waves, reinforced by paratroopers dropped behind the Nazi lines, had driven to the outer defenses of Berlin as other Soviet troops struck westward across the Neisse River toward a linkup with the U.S. Third Army south of the menaced German capital.

Moscow continued to cloak with a security silence the operations of the Russian Armies east of Berlin, but enemy reports said that a Soviet offensive was "intensifying hourly," and an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow, passed by Russian censors, said that all signs pointed to the authenticity of German reports of a large-scale Red Army attack.

### 23 Miles From Berlin

Reporting that Russian troops had reached Berlin's "outer defenses" on both sides of Frankfurt, Ernst von Hammer, German military commentator, said ferocious fighting was in progress on heights beyond the Kustrin-Frankfurt line, only 23 miles from Hitler's first city.

Red Army tanks, German radio said, reached the Berlin-Stettin road at a point east of Eberswalde, some 25 miles from the capital.

The German Transocean News Agency announced that Marshal Ivan Koniev had launched a powerful offensive across the Neisse near the borders of Saxony in a bid to join Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces.

Koniev's First Ukrainian Army was reported driving west from new bridgeheads in a sector 50 miles northeast of Dresden.

Focal point of the Neisse battle was said to be on a front between Forst, 75 miles southeast of Berlin, and Muskau, 71 miles southeast of the capital.

On the Oder front, German accounts said, the Russians made a

(Continued on Page 8)

## Liege, Nancy Editions Of S & S Discontinued

The Stars and Stripes today consolidated its five continental editions to three—Paris, Nice and Germany.

To improve service for rapidly-moving field troops and conserve editorial personnel, the Liege and Nancy editions have discontinued publication. Part of their staffs will augment the personnel of the Germany edition, published south of Frankfurt.

Henceforth, the Paris edition will serve all troops north of Lyons and west of the Rhine. The Germany edition will serve the armies and forward supply troops. Nice will circulate to the Delta Base Section and the Riviera Recreation Area.

There will be no curtailment of service to troops anywhere unless an already badly-taxed circulation system breaks down.

## German Corridor Dwindles as Link-Up Is Imminent



Stars and Stripes Map by Laird

## Flak Bait on 200th Mission Finds a Tamer Magdeburg

By Bud Hutton  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

322nd MEDIUM BOMBER GROUP, Belgium, April 17.—Flak Bait, the grand old lady of the medium bombers, dropped a couple of tons of bombs on the fortress city of Magdeburg this morning and so chalked up her 200th combat mission. The scarred, battered old craft is the first B26 Marauder to pass the 200 mark in the ETO, and probably in any theater, according to Ninth Air Force records.

## Truman Nominates Patton and Hodges For Fourth Star

The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Truman today nominated George S. Patton Jr. and Courtney H. Hodges to be full generals. Patton commands the Third Army and Hodges the First Army.

The President also sent to the Senate nominations of nine major generals to be lieutenant generals. They include:

Joseph L. Collins, VII Corps commander.

Walton H. Walker, XX Corps commander.

Wade H. Haislip, XV Corps commander.

Lucius D. Clay, deputy ETO commander in charge of civil affairs in post-war occupation.

Levin H. Campbell, chief of Army ordnance.

Oscar W. Griswold, XIV Corps commander now in the Philippines.

Eugene Reybold, chief of Army engineering corps.

Also recommended for promotion to three-star rank were Maj. Gens. Geoffrey Keyes and Edmund Gregory.

## Indian Troops Capture Japs' Arakan Strongpoint

ADVANCED HQ., Burma, April 17 (Reuter).—Troops of the 15th Indian Corps have captured Taung-up, Japanese coastal supply base in Arakan, and virtually ended the Arakan campaign.

With its capture, which was announced here yesterday, the Japanese lost their last position of any importance in Arakan.

## Nazi Railyards Blasted by 8th

German rail centers at Dresden and in Czechoslovakia were attacked yesterday by more than 1,000 U.S. Eighth AF heavies, escorted by approximately 850 fighters.

Czech targets also included a large underground oil storage depot at Roundice, 22 miles north of Prague. RAF Lancasters Monday night bombed marshaling yards at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, home of the great Skoda arsenal and at Schwandorf, in southern Germany.

First TAC airmen flew more than 750 sorties yesterday, attacking German artillery at Pointe de Coubre and troop concentrations at Chateau d'Oléron, in the Gironde pocket.

Ninth AF fighters and bombers flew 1,049 sorties against enemy airfields and rail centers in southern Germany and Czechoslovakia, destroying 116 enemy planes on the ground and damaging 121.

Ninth AF mediums early yesterday bombed enemy targets at Magdeburg, which was reported almost completely gutted from previous aerial raids, except for the southeast section.

## 83rd Div. Thwarts Nazi Attempt To Knock Out Elbe Bridgehead

By Wade Jones  
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH NINTH ARMY EAST OF ELBE, April 16 (Delayed).—The enemy's strongest attempt thus far to knock out the Ninth Army's three-day-old bridgehead across the Elbe at Barby was beaten off shortly after dawn today in a tank and infantry battle which raged for more than two hours.

The Boches centered their attack on the town of Gutergluck, near the center of the bridgehead perimeter, throwing in 12 pieces of armor supported by about 360 OCS candidates who were roused from their beds at nearby Zerbst and told to launch a major counter-attack in half an hour.

Latest reports list 10 enemy tanks and SPs knocked out within the 83rd Div's five-mile-deep perimeter.

Infantry losses of both sides were described as heavy.

Sgt. Stanley Herrin, of Millwood, Ga., said there was no artillery preparation for the attack and that he was first aware of the situation when he looked up from inside his tank and saw Germans on the roofs of nearby buildings "chucking hand grenades at us and yelling 'Heil Hitler' like a bunch of banshees.

Cpl. Eldred Pyrod, of West Helena, Mont., also a tankman, said he saw a German Mark IV and a Mark V knocked out and that a 65-ton King Tiger "got away after we had bounced at least eight rounds of 75mm. off it."

A subsequent Yank counter-attack, which retook Gutergluck and restored the lines, accounted for 150 prisoners. Another 100 dead were counted in the town and a 100 or so escaped back to their own lines.

## 3rd Army Threatens Chemnitz

The great German cities of Leipzig, Magdeburg, Chemnitz and Nuremburg were under heavy assault last night as American armies closed up to form a solid front on the Elbe, Saale and Mulde River Valleys.

Spearheads of U.S. First Army's 69th Inf. Div. smashed into the eastern suburbs of Leipzig, AP reported from the front, to climax five days of furious battle to destroy one of the strongest anti-aircraft defense systems in Europe.

Doughs moved into the city's suburbs against surprisingly little resistance, the AP reported, and were less than two miles from the heart of the city.

As the 69th pressed through the rubble of Saxony's greatest city, which had a 1939 population of 701,606, other First Army divisions encircled it from three sides.

### Close Escape Gap

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges sent his Second Inf. Div. a mile and one-half east of the city, while armor approached the west to close escape channels in that direction, the AP said.

The 69th Div., descendant of World War I's "Fighting Sixty-Ninth," entered the city's outskirts after a swing around it to the south.

Following a three and one-half-hour air and artillery bombardment, Ninth Army's 30th Inf. and Second Arm. Div. launched an all-out assault on Magdeburg, last large center of enemy resistance on the Elbe's west bank south of Hamburg.

An estimated 2,000 to 4,000 Germans were holding out inside Magdeburg, which had a peacetime population of 336,000.

U.S. surrender terms to the Chemnitz garrison's commander were rejected, S & S Correspondent Pat Mitchell reported. Gen. Patton's Third Army then moved to assault the last major center south of Leipzig between U.S. and Russian lines.

To the southwest, fighting raged at Nuremburg as the 45th Inf. Div. of Gen. Patch's U.S. Seventh Army battered against strong German forces backed by 88mm. guns.

Other U.S. divisions were moving up toward Nuremburg to relieve pressure on the 45th.

The Ninth Arm. Div. was making the enveloping move around Leipzig, Germany's fifth largest city. The division's CCA by-passed the city and reached Wurzen, 12 miles east, while the CCB drove five miles east of the city.

Approximately 40,000 enemy troops, according to AP front reports, had prepared to make a "Stalingrad

(Continued on Page 8)

## Bridge Across Elbe Dedicated to Truman

WITH 83d DIV., Germany, April 17.—Engineers of this division finished the Truman Bridge, first trestle span across the Elbe River and believed to be the First Army project to honor the President.

A sign on the western side reads: "Truman Bridge, Gateway to Berlin over the Elbe.—Courtesy of 83d Thunderbolt Div.—Constructed by Charley Co., 75th Eng. Bn."



What a Difference!

I have just read the article in The Stars and Stripes concerning the rush order handed manufacturer by the Philadelphia Quartermaster for 200,000 pairs of pajamas for the Nazis.

Would an American in German hands, get pajamas! Hell, no. If we can believe what we read in our own papers, an American in German hands is lucky to live!—Capt. D. P.

(Editor's Note: The news item referred to was grossly inaccurate as the following message from the Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C. indicates:

"On January 13, 1945, the American Red Cross requested the Army to procure, among other items, 200,000 pairs of pajamas to be distributed by the Red Cross to American prisoners of war in Germany, many of whom were hospitalized. This procurement was subsequently cancelled at the request of the Red Cross since the rapid Russian advance caused the Germans to move the prisoners often, thus preventing the Red Cross from making deliveries of the pajamas when they became available."

Genius!

Found one more use for those lemon powder packs in C rations. Here's the ticket.

(1) Sort out the cherries from the other fruit in several cans of the cocktail until enough for one per man are apart; (2) mix the lemon powder as prescribed on the packet; (3) fill each man's cup half full; (4) place a cherry in each; (5) fill to brim with gin.

You will be surprised how pleased the men will be with their new beverage.—T/3 D. H. Nissen, Hq. 9th U.S. Army.

Following Orders

Some time ago this platoon was complimented by our battalion CO for picking up the most gas cans—more than the rest of the battalion combined.

Today, the battalion CO pulled an inspection and we had a large amount of gas cans and salvageable materials on hand. Before all the officers in the battalion he dubbed us as saboteurs and criminals for having them. As a result our section sergeant was busted. We followed orders to pick up the stuff and then get it in the neck for having it.—Messengers, Sig. Bn.

Pacific Peace Rests With U.S., Forrestal Says

WASHINGTON, April 17 (ANS).—When the time comes to express the Navy's views on what shall be done with Pacific Island bases, it will be done in "good, strong language," Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal told the House subcommittee on naval appropriations yesterday.

Forrestal declared that the responsibility for the security of the Pacific "must rest with the U.S." He added: "We cannot afford to assume that anybody else will take that responsibility. What is everybody's job is nobody's responsibility."

Other points made by the Secretary in his testimony were:

1—Any predictions made concerning the end of the war are "dangerous."

2—The German submarine menace is still serious in the Atlantic. While there are fewer subs, "they are mechanically more efficient and more difficult to catch." The Nazis are concentrating on breaking Gen. Eisenhower's supply lines, and the sub menace around the British Isles "is now a very serious one."

Seeks to Retain Plants

Forrestal's testimony and that of Navy chiefs filled more than 1,500 pages of the committee's records. He said that the "wear and tear" on him during his recent trip to Iwo Jima was "much less than it is here."

The Navy wishes to retain, after the war, special plants in which the government has a substantial investment, he said. He mentioned plants at Louisville, Ky.; Detroit; Canton, Ohio; Kansas City, and Forrest Park, Ill. If these cannot be operated in peace time, he added, they should be kept in such "a state of repair as to have them immediately available for utilization in time of emergency."

Adm. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, told committee members that they should not have "any false impression of Japanese naval and air impotency." He warned that "it will be a different story when we approach to land our Army and marines."

The committee was told that the Navy plans post-war retention of 1,191 combatant ships in addition to 4,639 auxiliaries and minor craft.



Rows of bombs standing on their fins wait to be loaded on to a B29 Superfortress at one of the India bases of the 20th Bomber Command for a mission against a Japanese target on the Malay Peninsula.

Yanks Seize Airfield on Isle 3 Miles Off Okinawa Coast

GUAM, April 17 (ANS).—American infantrymen from Okinawa have invaded Ie Island and, against gradually stiffening Japanese resistance, seized its three-runway airfield, Adm. Nimitz announced today.

Ie, an elliptical-shaped island of about ten square miles, lies three miles off Okinawa's west coast. It is within 350 miles of Japan proper and 980 air miles from Tokyo—within range of Liberators.

Until a few days ago the Japanese had used Ie's strategic airfield for persistent but unsuccessful aerial assaults on U.S. Okinawa invasion forces. Then they crossed it with trenches to make its strips unusable if captured.

Artillery Duel Continues

Troops of the 24th Army Corps landed on the island and quickly captured the airfield as the Japanese retired to prepared defense positions on a 557-foot pinnacle toward Ie's eastern shore.

On Okinawa, battlelines in the south remained unchanged as a thunderous artillery duel continued. Marines in the north pressed their mop-up of enemy pockets and moved closer to the island's northern tip.

Latest of the enemy's air attacks, mounted from the northern Ryukus and Kyushu, cost them 368 warplanes and boosted Jap losses since March 18 to 1,674 in the Ryukus-Kyushu area, Nimitz announced.

150 Superforts Attack Kyushu

WASHINGTON, April 17 (ANS).—About 150 Mariana-based Superforts today attacked military installations on the Japanese homeland island of Kyushu.

A brief War Department announcement said the task force was from Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay's 21st Bomber Command. No additional details were announced.

The attack possibly was directed against airfields from which the enemy has launched desperate aerial assaults upon U.S. invasion forces on Okinawa.

Today's assault was the third in three days on Kyushu. Vice Adm. Mitscher's carrier pilots raided the island's airfields Sunday and Monday.

Bombers Aid Baguio Attack

MANILA, April 17 (ANS).—Strongly supported by bombers and fighters, the 33rd Inf. Div. tightened its noose around the Philippines summer capital of Baguio Sunday, while Liberators swept choice targets from Formosa to New Guinea.

On northern Luzon, infantrymen of the 33rd beat back several night counter-attacks and advanced to within three miles of Baguio. Strong enemy pockets of resistance were overcome.

Philippine-based bombers knocked 23 ships out of Japan's sorely-pressed merchant fleet and heavily pounded Formosa airfields and port facilities at Davao, on southeastern Mindanao.

Biggest bag was off the China coast between Shanghai and Saigon, where Yank airmen sank or damaged two large freighter transports and 11 smaller vessels. Off Formosa they wrecked two large cargo ships and four other vessels, including a destroyer escort.

84th Div. Chief Promoted

WITH 84th INF. DIV.—Maj. Gen. A. R. Bolling, of Washington, was recently promoted from brigadier general. A veteran of World War I, Bolling was wounded at Chateau Thierry and was awarded the DSC and Croix de Guerre. He has been commanding general of the Rail-splitter Division for three months.

Up Front With Mauldin



"It's best not to speak to paratroopers about saluting. They always ask where you got your jump boots."

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

Table listing radio programs and times for 'AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK' today and tomorrow.

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Leipzig Is 'Germany's Paris'

Leipzig's position as a cultural hub of Germany led Goethe to name it "Little Paris" in his "Faust." Since then, many war industries were added to Little Paris—and Allied bombs have been earmarked regularly for this sixth largest city of the Reich.

Developed as a rail center because of its lack of a navigable waterway, this city of 700,000 possesses one of the largest railway stations in the world, with lines radiating to all the great German cities—Berlin, Frankfurt on the Oder, Breslau, Dresden, Regensburg, Kassel and Magdeburg.

Fighter City

Many of the Ruhr industries were moved to Leipzig, which was estimated last year to have produced 38 percent of Germany's single-engine fighter planes. The city also has manufactured chemicals, surgical instruments and textiles, and had extensive machine shops and railroad yards and buildings.

Leipzig's cultural history is studied with great names. Here, Richard Wagner was born, Mendelssohn founded the Conservatory of Music, Robert Schumann composed, Johann Sebastian Bach served as organist, and Martin Luther held his momentous disputation. Leipzig is the home of the Baedeker guide books, of an enormous book-publish-

ing industry, and of the University of Leipzig, founded in the 15th century and reported destroyed last year by bombs.

The outstanding reason for the city's commercial importance was its famous spring and autumn trade fairs, in prewar days attended by more than 200,000 business men from all over the world and comprised of 10,000 exhibitors.





Keystone Photo  
President Harry S. Truman... He'll sparkplug the team.

## 'On to Victory'

A well-knit team of U.S. leaders  
Spearhead the nation's fight for  
Peace goal visioned by Roosevelt

By Jack Caldwell  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

**T**HE giant machine President Roosevelt built to prosecute war on two fronts continues its unswerving course of winning on the battlefield and at the peace table. In the same unified spirit that answered the late President's call for a total offensive, the nation's leaders—Cabinet members, legislators, military leaders and others—are rallying behind President Truman on the international road laid down by Roosevelt.

The battle cry at home and overseas is "On to victory." American troops are going on to fresh victories, while at home the nation's leaders continue to work with one goal in mind—making the next peace stick.

As Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., speaking for President Truman, put it: "...There will be no change of purpose or break of continuity in the foreign policy of the U.S. government. We shall press forward with other United Nations toward victory..."

In piloting the crest of world affairs, the soft-spoken, hard-working Chief Executive will be guided by able and willing leaders who put partisan and personal differences aside when the nation was suddenly engulfed in total war.

International co-operation was the theme as Republican senators pledged their joint aid in "winning

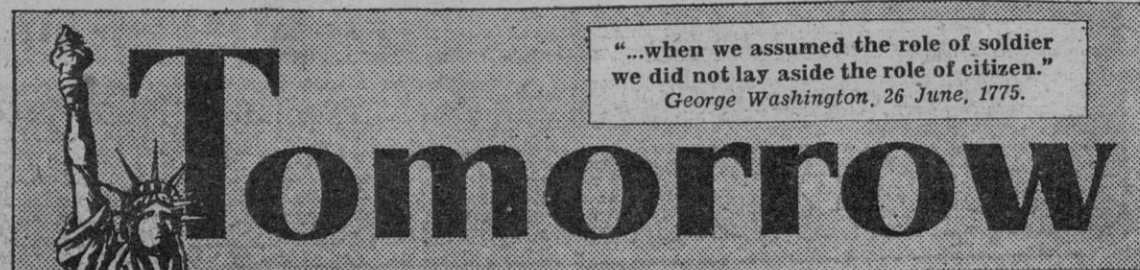
the war and a successful peace." Republican House Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. declared that "all Republicans are behind President Truman in the war effort and any efforts which mean permanent security after the war."

Their views are shared by Democrats. Said Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky: "We must go forward to the goal which he (Roosevelt) set for us." Kenneth S. Wherry, Senate minority whip, said Roosevelt's death "calls for continued united effort to fight the war to a victorious conclusion and to win the peace."

Among the first to rally behind the newly-sworn President were members of the cabinet, whom he asked to stick to their posts. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes assured the Commander-in-Chief that the cabinet will help



Hull Stettinius Stassen Hopkins Stimson Dewey



Wed., April 18, 1945 THE STARS AND STRIPES-FEATURE SECTION Vol. 1-No. 18 Page 3

him "accomplish the objectives and realize the ideals of the great general who has gone down facing the enemy."

Small, plumpish Frances Perkins has been secretary of labor since President Roosevelt first took office 13 years ago. She frequently was the target of Administration critics, but one of her greatest tributes came from the bitterly anti-New Deal columnist, Frank Kent, who wrote:

"Far from being the worst secretary of labor we have had, good argument can be made that Miss Perkins is the best... Unpleasant as it is to say, apparently the basic reason for the long, sustained campaign against her is that she is a woman."

### Support from Die-Hards

President Truman will find support from such die-hard Republicans as Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. The Michigan legislator was the leader of the Senate Republican isolationists until January when he deserted their ranks for internationalism. Vandenberg has urged a specific, treaty binding Britain, France, Russia, China and the U.S. to jump on Germany or Japan the moment either showed signs of aggression. He was reported to have favored approval of such a treaty, which would permit the President to dispatch troops in such crises without consulting Congress.

"I do not know why," Vandenberg told the Senate recently, "we must be the only 'silent partner' in this Grand Alliance (of the Big Powers). There seems to be no fear of disunity, no hesitation in Moscow, when Moscow wants to assert unilateral war and peace aims which collide with ours. There seems to be no fear of disunity, no hesitation in London, when Mr. Churchill proceeds upon his unilateral way to make decisions often repugnant to our ideas and ideals."

"Honest candor," he declared, "compels the U.S. first to reassert in high places our American faith in (the principles) of the Atlantic Charter... These basic pledges cannot now be dismissed as a mere nautical nimbus. They march with our armies. They sail with our fleets... They sleep with our martyred dead. The first requisite of honest candor... is to relight this torch."

"I am prepared by effective international co-operation to do our full part in charting happier and safer tomorrows. But I am not prepared to guarantee permanently the spoils of an unjust peace. It will not work."

President Truman will find champions in any work embracing the aims of the late President in such national leaders as Stettinius and former Vice-President and now Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

Both are outspoken in their desire for global co-operation, even in the form of treaties to safeguard the nation's future course.

Another reliable on the nation's war team Secretary of War Henry

(Continued on Page 4)



This time, to the men who are helping to win the war will possibly be given the chance to help win the peace. A tipoff as to which way the wind blows is shown in the home front's attitude that something like 10 million American servicemen have a pretty good right to present their viewpoints.

State legislatures, the press and important personalities are proposing many and varied plans for GI representation at the San Francisco Security Conference, and at the peace table. Polled on the question, the American public has shown hearty approval to any such plans.

Commander Harold Stassen, one of the U.S. delegates to Frisco, recently revealed that he will take two discharged combat veterans with him to the conference. The two veterans, he believes, should be present in order to explain the serviceman's viewpoint.

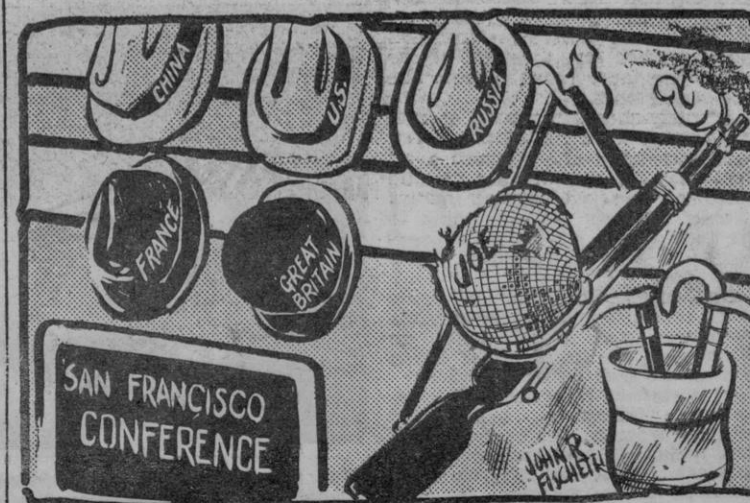
Congressmen have introduced resolutions for a soldier delegate to the conference, stipulating that the rank be no higher than sergeant.

Some state plans specify what type of representation is needed while others leave the details to Congress. Connecticut advocates also having a merchant marine delegate while Maryland proposes that the Army, Navy and Air Force provide one representative. Both Iowa and North Carolina plug for foreign service requirement and South Carolina designates that the selection come from the enlisted ranks. Nominating cartoonist Sgt. Bill Mauldin, the Army Times feels that he would mirror the outlook of the "foxhole fraternity."

Important national figures are adding voice to the general clamor for GI delegates. Senator Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina, and Representative Henry M. Jackson, Washington, put the bug in Congress's ear. Joseph W. Frazer, industrialist, recommends a committee of 60 to 65 combat veterans from the armed forces of the U.S., Britain and Russia to stand in for their comrades at San Francisco. He said, "I don't mean to say these boys are going to make the peace, but they are going to have a voice... As customers they should say what they want."

In Iowa, 83 percent of the people polled by the Des Moines Register thought that soldier delegates could accomplish much, 46 percent said "a great deal" and a low 29 percent thought they could do but little.

Whether or not the American soldier attends the peace conferences, he quite possibly will swing heavily the tide of public opinion. The American people have repeatedly expressed their desire for their fighting sons to help mould the nation's future. This desire is but a reiteration of the American belief that peace is as much dependent upon the citizen as it is upon the statesman. And the American soldier is first and foremost an American citizen.



Part of battlefield lineup of generals coached by Gen. Eisenhower: Front row (l. to r.), Patton, Third Army; Bradley, 12th Army Group; Eisenhower; Hodges, First Army. Second Row, First Army's Kean, Corlett, Collins, Gerow and 9th Air Force's Quesada. Rear, First Army's Allen, Thorson and Hart.



## Production Skyrocketed on Home Front, Pay Checks Grew Fat When Boom was on— But What Happens When the Firing Stops?



Your hometown probably has doubled its population since you went away. Thousands of workers have moved in. Now that the enemy's bastions are crumbling, much face-lifting will have to be done in U.S. towns. The following story is a peek at Boomtown, which might be any American community. Boomtown thrived rapidly under war conditions, but now it has big headaches.

By France Herron  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

SINCE 1940, Boomtown's purring aircraft industry supplied jobs aplenty for its swollen population. Women from canneries and laundries, old gaffers from around cracker barrels, and kids from study halls went to work and drew fat pay checks. The U.S. Employment Service couldn't have found an out-of-work customer if they had searched with bloodhounds. The Chamber of Commerce smiled broadly, Boomtown had reached its height of lush earning and spending.

But the Chamber of Commerce doesn't smile any more.

War industries are doomed, one day, to slow down to a snail's pace or die off altogether. Other plants, dependent on Boomtown's aircraft works, likewise will feel the squeeze.

### Hayride Over

It looks as if the war worker's hayride is in the last lap. Boomtown's over-sized population (drawn from cities far and near) are beginning to wonder.

What's the answer? Many civic leaders say that newcomers in Boomtown might best return to their old locales and take up where they left off. Thousands of these workers are holding jobs which are slated to die with the coming of peace. Boomtown's permanent industries can't absorb

them. Then, too, there is the question of returning servicemen.

Said Boomtown's mayor: "Our own folks and our veterans come first. It will be a tough enough problem supplying them with jobs."

Boomtown's industrial payroll soared to a 23-million-dollar peak early in the year. But the mayor and economic advisers predict it'll nosedive to the prewar level of three or four million dollars.

### Take Care Of All

The commissioner goes so far as to say that even permanent industry in Boomtown will have to cut its payrolls. "Those industries can't absorb any more," he said. "They may have to start slicing. Our only hope lies in new industries and public works. All the same, the employment question is

going to be a hard-boiled customer." Hopes for new industries run high. Boomtown's people talk of converting war plants into wood-waste and aluminum or plastic factories, enough to take care of everybody. Others, more cynical, joke about which street is more suitable for breadlines.

Money-choked banks report tremendous pent-up purchasing power. Surveys show that workers are

Boomtown's vacant property, confident that a giant housing market will come into its own.

All this is expected to help business. Still, there is apt to be a fairly wide gap between the war industry slack and full peacetime production.

One industrial leader said that he wasn't sure Boomtown's war plants will close down. "Maybe we can build airplanes on a civilian competitive basis," he ventured. "It would at least be a help, it would absorb many workers."

### 8,000 Per Month

He added, however, that "even if the plants do remain open it is a certainty that less men will be employed."

The State Manpower Commissioner forecasts that the already falling aircraft payroll in Boomtown will take a sharp dip in July, and drop by 8,000 persons a month during autumn.

If the thousands move on, out of Boomtown, it will lessen the city's own headaches, and lessen too payouts by the State's unemployment compensation fund.

But how many of the thousands will move on is an unknown quantity. Boomtown's people now content themselves with thoughts of



eager to buy refrigerators, furniture, homes, cars, telephones—all of which are beyond pocketbook range today.

Builders already are viewing

postwar industries, brand new developments and civilian competition, to keep the inflated population at work.

There's no answer yet. But Boomtown ought to know the score in just about six or eight months from now.

That's why the Chamber of Commerce doesn't smile any more.

## 'On To Victory'

(Continued from Page 3)

L. Stimson who, like most other leaders, has put political ties aside for the No. 1 job of winning the war.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York helped knock the crumbling foundation from beneath his party's once rock-ribbed isolationist stand during his unsuccessful bid for White House occupancy in the last election. The foreign policies he advocated in many ways conformed to those of the Democratic Party. During the campaign, Dewey reiterated his approval of Dumbarton Oaks and spoke for a strong international organization as a club against future would-be peace-breakers.

President Truman may also look for support for international peace machinery from former Republican Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota. Stassen has consistently advocated international cooperation for maintaining the peace, and may have a direct hand in getting the ball rolling at the San Francisco World Security Conference late this month. Stassen is one of eight delegates appointed by President Roosevelt.

### Will Help Guide U.S.

In the lineup also is Harry L. Hopkins, who was in many respects the eyes and ears of President Roosevelt—roaming the world, attending all the top conferences. The late Columnist Raymond Clapper once wrote: "Like his boss, Harry Hopkins has boldness and resourcefulness in high degree. His admirers think his judgment is not only uncannily swift, but uncannily sure to fit what the President is thinking."

Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, convalescing at Bethesda Hospital (near Washington, D.C.), is expected to be the man behind-the-scenes in an effort to put many of President Roosevelt's aims into action. Silver-haired Hull has supported White House policies both domestically and internationally.

Hull declared: "...His vision and the spirit of his statesmanship must continue to inspire us for the crucial task which even now is before us—the task of building world peace."

There also will be the military leaders pursuing the war on both fronts, going all-out behind the President in any move that will lessen U.S. chances of getting tangled up in another war.

Said former President Herbert E. Hoover: "It is fortunate that, in this great crisis of war, our Armies and Navies are under such magnificent leadership. We shall not hesitate. While we mourn Mr. Roosevelt's death, we shall march forward."

## 'U.S.' of Central America: Guatemala's Chief Wants 5 Republics To Unite for Bigger Voice in World

DOWN in Guatemala, they're talking about a United States of Central America. Tall, handsome Juan Jose Arevalo, 41-year-old president, recently proposed that Guatemala and its four small neighbors (Costa Rica, El Salvador, the Honduras, Nicaragua) organize into one republic of eight million people.

Right now, as five separate republics, they hardly make a peep in world politics. Arevalo figures if they get together they'll be able to make a big noise in global affairs and the rest of the world will be more inclined to let them speak their piece.

"After all," declared one supporter of the federation idea, "you can hardly expect any one to hear our individual peeps when the whole world is snarling like a pack of wolves."

Statesman and scholar, Arevalo is Guatemala's first chief executive to be elected by popular vote. The free election idea impressed him so much that he decided to upset staid Central American tradition even further by forming, if he could, one large republic from the five small ones.

A wildly-cheering throng of constituents greeted his plan. A few onlookers, however, appeared a bit dubious with the whole idea and advanced the old wet-rag query: "Swell, but how are you going to get four of the five existing presidents to step down from their chair?"

Undaunted, Arevalo is going about trying to remove the monkey wrenches from his scheme; he hitched up his trousers and began getting his own house in order.

As a starter, he promised Guatemalans "functional democracy" with a program featuring education, social assistance and civil and political rights for women. He planned other reforms for his

people, always with the ultimate goal of a United States of the five out-voiced republics. He was elected to a six-year term last December and hopes it'll give him time to get things straightened out south of the border.

The Guatemalan president had rough going the first couple of months in office, beginning with

the plot on the eve of his inauguration to keep him out altogether. First, Arevalo got wind that an insurgent triumvirate (the same which kicked would-be Dictator Gen. Federico Ponce out of Guatemala in the revolution of Oct. 20, 1944) was going to postpone the inauguration.

And, adding to his troubles, a split developed among his army officers—those who came up through the ranks and those educated at the National Military Academy. The former cast a suspicious eye on the plan to take the army out of politics with provisions that academic training be the only basis for military promotions.

Tactful Arevalo solved the no-inauguration threat by naming two of the would-be plotters to administration posts. Their fellow-conspirator also was given presidential favor and so decided not to gum up the works. The arrangement neatly killed two birds with one stone, since appeasement of the triumvirate, having both types of officers, solved the army split.

Things are running much more smoothly now in Guatemala and President Arevalo has more time to devote to his plan of making a U. S. of Central America a going corporation—having a healthy howl in world business in place of five little peeps.

### They're Making Things Work the Easy Way



U.S. Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton (standing at table) talks at the Inter-American Conference in Chapultepec Castle, Mexico City. Such roundtable chats may lead to unity of small powers.

# The GI Huddle

# THE U.S. PRESS

### Calling Spearhead

What a tragedy that such a fine paper should print material which directly insults the fighting spirit of the American soldier. This is in reference to the article "GI Huddle," (March 28) concerning an American peace-time army, signed by some idiot who has the courage to call himself by the military term of "Spearhead."

We are thoroughly ashamed to have our Allies read statements such as "most of them would not put on a uniform again if the Germans were shooting at the Japs across the Mississippi River..." We are thinking of the stains, stains of American blood that will forever remain on foreign lands throughout the entire world. Surely these many thousands of men did not sacrifice their lives to establish a free world for weaklings such as this.

We sincerely hope that you are flooded with letters voicing objection to such a disgraceful article.—Resentful.

### This, Too...

Was damned mad when I saw Spearhead's article in "GI Huddle" (March 28) and almost wrote you a scorching letter. Then I calmed down and realized two things: first, that Spearhead was asserting his right as an American to speak his piece, right or wrong; secondly, no wrong or error can be corrected if it is kept secret.

I am afraid that Spearhead was just blowing off steam—T/O troubles, latrine orderly, who knows? I don't believe he, as an American soldier, meant what he said. Certainly, if he did, the only way such an attitude can be corrected is to bring it out into the open. Perhaps publication of the letter alone made him realize how wrong he was.

Anyway, although hoping such letters won't become a habit in "GI Huddle," you have reaffirmed one American's belief that he can sound off—in the Army or not.—Sgt. C. A. P., FA.

### And This...

In your March 28 issue was a letter signed "Spearhead." If the guy was just popping off steam, I guess that's okay. Otherwise, he ought to keep his big trap shut or else decide which side he's on. I hope, to—he's on KP for the rest of his Army career.—A Mississippian.

### And This...

He's not a spearhead—he's a blockhead!—Five Privates, Inf.

Address all letters to  
**THE GI HUDDLE**  
THE STARS AND STRIPES  
21 Rue de Berri, Paris

### Not So Private

We are continually hearing about labor trouble back in the States. First of all, I don't think it is quite as bad as it is painted. Secondly, there is not one good reason why employees and employers cannot get along together. All it would take would be a little giving in on both sides.

One answer might lie in the profit-sharing plans already being used by some businesses back home. Any man or woman who knows that he or she is, theoretically, part owner and will share in the profits, will work harder and produce more. I believe most of the hard feeling arises from the belief on the part of the employee that he is paid for so much and that's all; on the part of the employer that his workers are only a means to an end. Instead of working as a team, mutually sharing in the profits, they are working against each other. Before I get slugged, I must say that I am no Socialist—instead, just believe that "private enterprise" doesn't have to be so private.—T/5, Sig. Corps.

### No Tariff

Mr. Roosevelt's declaration to help eliminate economic warfare was a sure step in postwar reconstruction and peace.

Low tariffs mean a low cost of production and in sequence free exchange of goods, brisk demand of labor and jobs for returning veterans.

Tariffs are illegal between the states as they hamper trade. Our forefathers had the foresight to make tariffs and tax restrictions between the states illegal in the Constitution. The U.S. has thrived without interstate restrictions on trade. Why should we restrict or hamper international trade?—Pvt. A. Lea, MP, Bn.

### As Citizens

Too many soldiers are losing sight of the fact that while as soldiers they are entitled to all possible benefits, as veterans they rate no more than the rest of the civilians whose ranks they will then have joined.

The protection of soldiers' rights and veterans' benefits is the duty of the community as a whole—and in which the ex-serviceman should take an active part as a civilian.

The greatest party is the one that all Americans belong to equally and co-operatively—the citizenship of the United States. Through it only may the end be achieved.

We are fighting for our country. Instead of placing our interests above it, let's make ours a part of it, and it a part of ours.

In looking forward to veterans' benefits, let us look even farther forward to the day when we compete and live with our fellow men as civilians—not as veterans.—Cpl. H. Rosenberg, Reinf. Depot.

### Job for PWs

... Newspaper dispatches are reporting that many innocent civilians are daily being killed or maimed by enemy mines and booby traps cunningly planted in fields and homes of formerly occupied countries and battlegrounds. And, at the same time, economic life has been disrupted in that farmers are fearful of sowing or gathering their crops or working on their land.

The War Department may deal justly and effectively with our enemies by utilizing PWs in cleaning out their destructive instruments.

The suggestion advanced would, if adopted, constitute a legitimate use of PWs who cannot be heard to say that they are not treated with humanity—the services being in the nature of policing or sanitary and not military operations against their country.

It would relieve, to some extent, the criticism the ordinary GI is making over the "fondling" of PWs. But more important, it may help prevent starvation in liberated countries which would be enabled, once mines are removed, to raise crops and feed their hungry peoples.—Pfc S. Searles, Inf.

### Plug for McCann

Pfc Raymond McCann, in "GI Huddle" (March 28) has advanced one of the best ideas that I have seen in your paper for a long time and one that is worth while pushing for all it is worth with Congress and every other power that be. Namely, guarantee of an education for the children of men killed in action. The children of men who make the supreme sacrifice for their country being given an adequate education up to and through college would certainly be a real gesture of gratitude to those men for a good job well done. It would also be a step in the right direction toward making our national educational standards the highest in the world, plus giving those children at least one of the things their fathers fought for.—Lt Robie K. Bean, 2947th Reinf. Co.

### Broadcast Congress

With all this talk about streamlining Congress going on, I would like to bring up again an idea that has been broached before. The idea that Congressional proceedings be broadcast daily so that the people whom it represents can listen to what the men they elected have to say.

A powerful radio station could be constructed to just carry Congressional proceedings—certainly would not like to hear "And now Itzy Bitsy Soap Suds brings you your Congress." Believe station could be restricted to broadcast only the official proceedings—no campaign speeches, no lobbying. The cost of the station would be well worth the education and insight it would give the American people into their government at work.—T/3, Inf.

Let's get the POWs on the job of cleaning up Europe. Then, maybe, they'll think twice before trying this war stuff again. S/St, Inf.

By Carl Pierson  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

### The Newspapers

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S death swept all other news aside. The nation's press paid respect to the late Chief Executive and, disregarding all past differences, mourned with the nation at the passing of one of the greatest men in history.



Roosevelt

But, realizing that with its loss the democratic system is being put to the test of proving itself to be as great as its products, the U.S. Press immediately resumed discussion of the problems that face the nation. One of these, of course, is the actual fate of Germany.

NATIONAL COMMENT seemed agreed upon the thesis that German is not to be trusted, Germany must be punished—Germany must be conquered, not oppressed. The New York Times praised General Eisenhower's statement that "we come as conquerors, not oppressors" as our sole chance to severely punish the Germans and yet preserve our own integrity and possibly re-educate them.

BELIEVING that we should reserve judgment as to the moral effect of defeat upon the German people, the Newark Evening News shows caution in believing whether or not they can be regenerated. Hartford Courant says that only the fanaticism of Nazi youth is holding the Reich together. Cleveland Plain Dealer and Milwaukee Journal warn against falling for the German whining and pleading, while the St. Louis Post Dispatch thinks we have learned our lesson and this time there will be thorough and complete punishment.

The Philadelphia Inquirer believes it is the individual responsibility of American, Britain and the Soviet Union to maintain a united front not only against Nazism, but against oppression and undemocratic use of power everywhere.

SOAP DUD: St. Louis Star Times takes an Omaha judge to task for saying that a little dirt on a youngster's hands is a healthy thing. Believes that young America can put up plenty of squawks of its own against soapsuds without having the backing of judicial opinion.

EDITORIAL OF WEEK: A restoration of friendly relations with Argentina based on good faith and a genuine will to cooperate will be very welcome. No one wants the current diplomatic boycott of Argentina to freeze into a permanent state of semi-hostility.—Baltimore Sun.

### The Magazines

TIME tells of the new labor-management charter, finally evolved after two years of quiet discussion. Elements of agreement show judicious compromise between labor and industry and, it is believed, will help substitute arbitration for conflict. All that is needed is to bring 12,500 members of the National Association of Manufacturers into camp and the agreement may prove to be a whopping success.

JOSEF ISRAELS II in Reader's Scope says that psychoanalysis is coming into its own. He believes that it will offer slow, but effective cures for millions of people that now are suffering from neuroses. Even now, it is restoring yearly an increasing number of patients to complete physical and mental health.

IN Progress Guide, Ross L. Holman tells of the promising future ahead for America's railroads. Increased prosperity, employment and traffic will give the railroads an opportunity to make a strong bid to hold on to their present passenger business, which has increased tremendously since war struck. Talk is recurrent of speedliners hitting the rails at 150 miles an hour, 50-hour coast-to-coast schedules and as much comfort in the day coaches as the drawing rooms. Holman believes that these are some of the factors that portend the rails' greatest period of prosperity—echoing that prosperity throughout the nation.

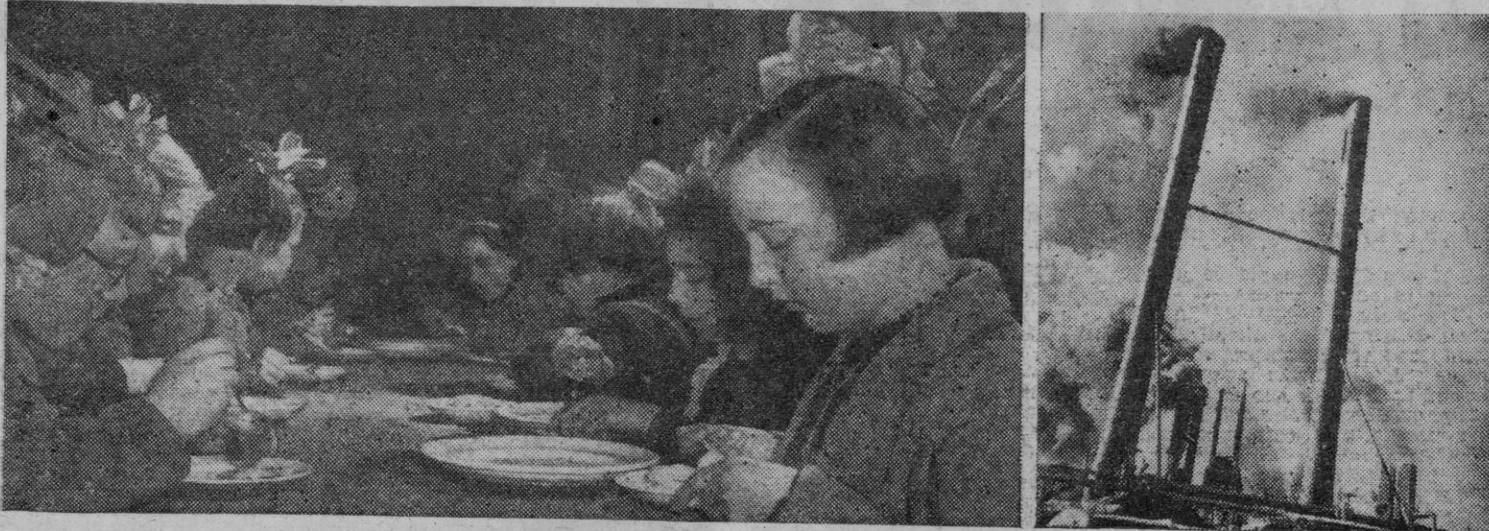
PAINTING a rosy picture of the future, Darrell Huff in Liberty says that post war technical advances will make prewar industry look sick. He believes that new and exciting industries such as refrigeration, electronics, television and plastics are beginning to grow up. But Huff cautions the veteran that the best jobs in these coming industries will go to the men with training.

James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, writing in Life, advocates the strict control and inspection of German industry to prevent another war. Conant believes that a stranglehold on German industrial production would throttle any German hopes for a future war.



Title. TOMORROW, copyrighted by United States News

# War's Biggest Business Is Strictly War



## MAIN STREET The World Over

By Igor Cassini  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

### On the Death Of President Roosevelt

**G**REAT BRITAIN.—Prime Minister Churchill asked in halting words for the Commons to adjourn as a mark of respect to "his dear friend" President Roosevelt—an act without precedent on the death of the head of a foreign state. . . King George VI proclaimed official mourning for his court and said in his message to President Truman: "The people of the United States may rest assured that his name will find a lasting place in the hearts of all my peoples." The *Daily Sketch*: "Nothing is here for tears; the only thought in us must be one of deep thanksgiving for all he did and encouraged others to do." . . . The *Daily Mail* used the words of Kipling's epitaph on Cecil Rhodes: "Living he was the land; and dead, his soul shall be her soul." . . .

"And everywhere where men are free there is mourning, because there is a feeling that, with the death of President Roosevelt, the world has lost a great man and a friend." . . . *London News Chronicle*.

**R**USSIA.—The *Daily Worker's* Moscow correspondent describes how the Russian capital took the news of Mr. Roosevelt's death: "A numb silence in the streets, trams and subways told of the sorrow in the hearts of Moscow's people. . . Tears flowed freely outside the Izvestia building in Pushkin Square, where numerous photos of the three leaders of Yalta are on display."

In a biographical sketch of Roosevelt and his life's work, *Red Star* recalls the Teheran and Yalta Conferences and says: "His irreconcilability to Fascist aggression, his striving to safeguard peace and security, contributed in no small measure to the success of these historic conferences."

**F**RANCE.—The French public was stunned with sincere grief by the tragic news. Said General de Gaulle: ". . . France admired and loved him." . . . A day of national mourning was proclaimed through the Republic and the press said unanimously that mourning had descended over the entire world.

**C**HINA.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said that Roosevelt's achievement "will live always in the memory of the Chinese nation," and Madame Chiang commented that while Roosevelt's body is lifeless, his fervent love for suffering humanity and his invincible courage will never die.

**I**TALY.—President Bonomi suspended his Cabinet meeting as a sign of mourning. The Pope sent a message with a "profound sense of grief."

**B**RAZIL.—President Vargas and other high officials sent messages of sympathy but a Rio taxi-driver pretty well summarized the people's reaction when he said: "It's the worst news in many years. We have lost OUR President."

**A**RGENTINA.—President Farrell: "America loses with President Roosevelt one of the most outstanding figures in her history."

**M**EXICO.—National mourning for three days.

**C**UBA.—The government proclaimed national mourning for three days and all Cubans were asked by radio to wear black until the hour of the funeral.

**C**HILE.—All radio stations observed a five-minute silence.

**G**REECE.—The papers announced the news with big headlines: "Great Champion of Democratic Ideals and Liberties. Great Friend of the Greek People."

**N**ORWAY.—King Haakon cabled: "The world mourns the death of America's great son."

The nation is pledged to lend-lease needs of the United Nations in the Fight against the Axis, but Congress turns Thumbs down on continuing this material aid after hostilities.

By Simon Bourgin  
Tomorrow Staff Writer

half the Soviet Army supplies on some fronts move on American trucks.

The United States has made large contributions to the maintenance and reconstruction of Soviet railroads, supplying 1,000 locomotives, more than 8,000 cars, and hundreds of thousands of tons of rails, wheels and axles. She helped also to overcome the electric power shortage in Russia by supplying 60 power trains—portable power plants that can be moved from city to city and industry to industry—12,000 planes, 6,000 tanks, 3,300 armored scout cars and more than 11 million pairs of boots.

The new extension of the lend-lease law provides until July 1, 1949, for the period in which lend-lease contracts can be fulfilled. The ban on "postwar relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction," however, may make American assistance through lend-lease, with the exception of the French agreement, almost a dead letter in post-hostilities Europe.

It should remain a strong feature of American assistance to Great Britain, China, Russia, and possibly France for prosecution of the war in the Far East.

**A**MERICA will continue to lend-lease goods to her Allies, but only to help win the war. Under an extension recently voted by Congress, lend-lease has been eliminated as a postwar aid and will be continued for 12 months after June 30 for military requirements only. The House Foreign Affairs Committee decided to add this provision after members of the Republican minority said they were worried whether lend-lease might influence American trade and reconstruction policies after the war. Their fears were seemingly aroused by the new \$2 1/2 billion lend-lease agreement signed with France on Feb. 28.

While some of the locomotives, freight cars and industrial machinery contracted for may reach France before the war's end, most of these goods must necessarily be delivered in the postwar period. Practically all items promised represent materials useful for reconstruction as well as for fighting. It's a new wrinkle in the history of lend-lease, since the agreements before this did not immediately have to take account of the prospects of peace.

#### New Cart—New Horse

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, reassured the committee for the Administration that he had no intention of allowing lend-lease to be used for promoting postwar civilian economies of other countries. "Lend-lease has no responsibility after the war is over," he said. "Congress has the responsibility then. Whatever vehicle you are going to use, let it be a new cart and a new horse."

With the postwar aid curb attached, the bill whizzed through the House without debate, but barely squeezed through the Senate, where the Vice-President's vote broke a tie to send the bill to the White House for Presidential signature.

The postwar aid ban probably comes too late to affect the agreement with France. It may affect sharply, however, other agreements, including a similar arrangement proposed by Russia for a \$6 billion credit in the United States, and a smaller amount proposed for Great Britain.

#### The Give And Take

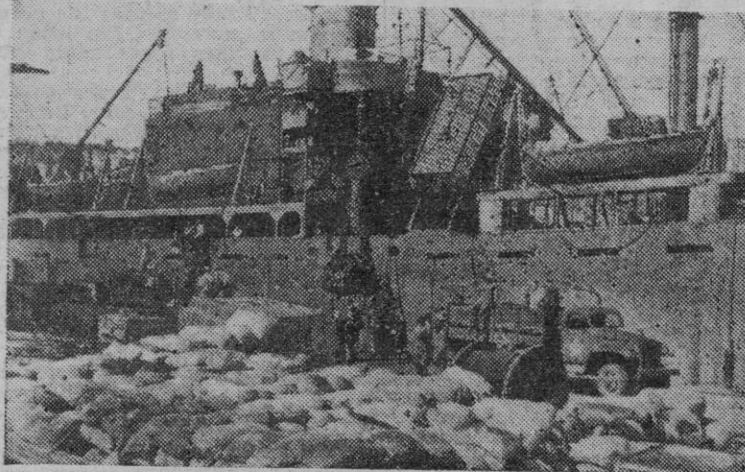
Lend-lease has come a long way since President Roosevelt traded 50 obsolete destroyers for British sea bases, and touched off a system of pooling the Allies' war resources. From March, 1941, through Dec., 1944, the U.S. supplied her Allies with goods and services amounting to over \$35 billion. This is a little more than a third of what America spent to fight the war last year. In return the democracies have had crucial support during four difficult years.

The biggest lump of lend-lease aid (58 percent) has been munitions, including planes, tanks, motor vehicles and guns. Industrial raw materials account for 21 percent, foodstuffs and farm products 16 percent, and oil, gasoline and lubricants, 5 percent. Ninety-eight percent of all lend-lease has flowed to the four major Allies—Britain,

Russia, China and France. In reverse, they have supplied the U.S. with \$4 billion worth of goods and services.

In some areas reverse lend-lease exceeds the amount of direct lend-lease. During the past several months Australia and New Zealand, which supply 90 percent of the food for South and Central Pacific American troops, extended more aid than they received.

America has supplied just a fifth of British war requirements, and less than a fifth of Russia's army needs. But the difference has been far more important than the figures show. Up to the end of last year, the U.S. supplied Russia with a lend-lease total of 331,000 motor vehicles. More than



Under hot African sun (above) lend-lease supplies are brought ashore at Algiers. Photo below shows Red Army officers watching lend-lease jeeps haul anti-tank guns toward the front. This aid is for "duration."

## HEPCATS AND BOOKWORMS

By Joseph Wechsberg  
Tomorrow Correspondant

**W**RITING in a cozy little private library way up in Germany, with our big guns punctuating the periods, we have just taken a look at the bookshelves which the anonymous *bürger* left behind when he took off for Hitler's shrinking paradise. There is, among other things, a complete German translation of the works of Jack London and Mark Twain, also books by John Steinbeck, John Dos Passos, Theodore Dreiser, Ernest Hemingway and, of course, all the great Englishmen, from Dickens to Galsworthy.

GIs will find our entire American literature on those German bookshelves, probably next to such monstrosities as "Hermann Goering's Speeches" and a Hitler biography. Who did those people read for the fun of it—Goering or Mark Twain?

**T**HE many friends of John O'Hara have long missed a collection of his sensitive short stories. They'll find them in "Pipe Night" (Duell), a fine collection of the often satirical, often depressing, never boring brand of letters O'Hara knows how to write. . . . Saw a book that should help many of us earthbound poor devils to understand the highfalutin' argot of our flying tigers. It's called "The Aeronautical Dictionary," by Thomas A. Dickinson (Crowell) and tells everything, from "adiabatic lapse rate" (wouldn't you like to know?), to "Z-type radio marker boom". . . .

#### Music

**D**r. MALCOLM SARGENT, Director of the Liverpool Philharmonic, is now conducting the N.B.C. Symphony Orchestra in order to introduce contemporary British music to the American public.

Bruno Walter, emerging from a year's retirement, now conducting the New York Philharmonic and the Metropolitan Opera. Carmago Guarnieri, of Brazil, and Robert Doellner, of Hartford, Conn., won the two \$1,000 prizes offered by R.C.A. Victor, under the sponsorship of the Washington Chamber Music Guild for the best string quartets.

#### Plays

**N**EW Broadway offering: Philip Barry's "Foolish Notion," based on a clever idea: a famous actress (played by famous actress Tallulah Bankhead) saw her husband off in 1939. Later he was reported missing, finally declared legally dead. In 1944 the actress is about to marry her leading man when a phone call announces that her husband is on his way back. The main persons of the play now have satirical visions of what the reunion is going to be—until arrival of the husband solves all problems.

This Happened in America Yesterday:

# Plane Designer Sees Setback for Aviation

By Richard Wilbur  
The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17.—A heavy postwar setback for the entire aviation industry is forecast by Peyton M. Magruder, plane designer, who originated the B26 Martin Marauder. Interviewed en route to Cuba for an international aviation conference, Magruder said the industry today is definitely over-expanded and "has some hard knocks coming."

But he sees firm, constant development, and in ten or 15 years, an air boom. The designer thinks the small plane in the next ten years will be in the same class as the motorboat. The perfect private plane has not yet been developed, Magruder said.

National headquarters of the DeMille Political Freedom Foundation opened in Los Angeles. It was organized by businessmen, farmers, war widows, mothers, lawyers, doctors, war veterans, union members and non-union workers in protest against the principles which recently cost Cecil B. DeMille his job on a national radio network because he refused to pay his union a \$1 political assessment.

ROMANCE came to the household of Barbara Hutton, the nation's second richest woman, when her personal maid, Simone Chibleur, was married to Harry Leach, her chauffeur. Barbara threw a champagne party for the couple and afterward washed the dishes.



The Harry Leaches and Barbara Hutton  
The heiress did the dishes.

Western New York fruit growers expressed fear that they had suffered heavy damage from freezing temperatures, a sudden change from the weather that sent the mercury into the middle eighties last week. Daniel Dalrymple, Niagara County farm bureau agent, said he believed considerable damage had been done to the county's \$5,000,000 fruit crop.

SEEKING greater understanding and closer relations between military personnel of the U.S. and Mexico, Lt. Gen. George Grunert has ordered officers and non-coms of all Defense Command units stationed along the border to become proficient in conversational Spanish. Courses have started at installations at San Antonio, Laredo and El Paso, Tex. Personnel who fail the examinations at the end of the instruction period will be assigned to stations where a knowledge of Spanish is not considered essential.

The Red Cross said that chapters throughout the country spent more than \$1,800,000 in March for assistance to servicemen and their families. Chairman Basil O'Connor said that the greatest present need for families of veterans is living expenses until the veterans find employment or until claims are settled.

# Roosevelt Leaves Trust Fund For Wife, Gifts for Nation

NEW YORK, April 17 (ANS).—President Roosevelt left the bulk of his estate in a trust fund specifying that Mrs. Roosevelt should receive all the income during her lifetime, it was disclosed yesterday when the will was filed for probate. There was no estimate as to the value of the estate. Requests made in addition to those for the family included a gift to the U.S. government of such personal property as is left after Mrs. Roosevelt and children choose the articles they want. The will provided that the late President's five children would be paid half of the principal trust fund in equal shares on the death

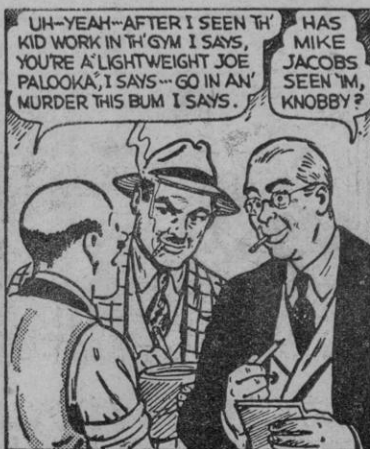
of their mother and the remaining half be divided in equal trusts for them.

Executed on Nov. 12, 1941, shortly after the death of Mr. Roosevelt's mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, who left him the bulk of her \$1,089,000 estate, the will named as trustees the eldest son, Col. James Roosevelt; Basil O'Connor, former law partner, and Henry Hackett, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., attorney and personal friend.

Mrs. Roosevelt, it was specified, has the right to select any personal property which she wants and each of the children has the right to select one fifth of what remains.

Joe Palooka

By Courtesy of McNaught Syndicate, Inc.



By Ham Fisher

In other bouts:  
Pvt. Sam Haskins, New York, 137, outpointed Pfc Alex Benton, Taylor, Texas, 137; Pvt. Geo Murray, St. Louis, 145, outpointed Pvt. Theodore Waterhouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., 143; Pfc Joseph Branner, E. St. Louis, 165, outpointed Pvt. Charles Jones, Hempstead, N.Y., 164; Pvt. Roy Perry, Trenton, N.J., 150, outpointed Pvt. Samuel Short, Philadelphia, 149; Cpl. Eugene Glover, Los Angeles, 164, outpointed Pvt. Terry McGowan, Buffalo, 160; Cpl. Wilton Kemp, Riverside, N.J., 161, outpointed Pfc Vernon Bell, Los Angeles, 162; Pvt. James Maxwell, Youngstown, Ohio, 150, outpointed Sgt. Willie Miller, Corinth, Miss., 150, and Pvt. William Jackson, New York, 162, outpointed Pvt. Alger Wilheimer, Pittsburgh, 168.

# Babe Ruth Joins Move To Obtain Ball Job

NEW YORK, April 17.—Babe Ruth "has given his approval" to a scheme to bring him back into major league baseball, according to Gene Duval, chairman of the committee sponsoring the move.

The committee has been circulating a petition requesting that the Babe be given a position in the big leagues.

# American Assn. Opens Today

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 17.—The American Association will begin its fourth wartime season tomorrow with a note of optimism as President George Trautman predicts one of the most successful seasons in its 44-year history.

Trautman predicted a close pennant race after a tour of spring training camps. All eight clubs will be stronger than last season, he said, and should produce a better balanced race than in 1944 when Milwaukee easily won its second straight pennant.

Here is the opening-day schedule. Milwaukee at Minneapolis, Kansas City at St. Paul, Louisville at Toledo and Indianapolis at Columbus.

# May Lift Ban On Racing Soon

BALTIMORE, Md., April 17.—A government announcement setting May 10 as the date on which horse-racing may be resumed will be made by the end of the week, the Baltimore Sun said today. There was no substantiation from Washington officials.

Don Reed, racing editor of the Sun, said authoritative sources had revealed War Mobilization Director Fred Vinson would issue the order and Maryland racing associations are making preparations for a 13 or 15-day meeting at Pimlico. Reed said the Preakness would be run either during the meet or later, as circumstances permit.

# Expect 200,000 Fans At Opening Ball Games

NEW YORK, April 17.—More than 200,000 cash customers are expected to pour through turnstiles in eight cities today when decrepid ancients, teen-age youths and 4Fs inaugurate the 1945 major league baseball season.

# Returns to Mound



Bobby Feller

CHICAGO, April 17.—Bobby Feller soon will be hurling against big league competition, but not back in the confines of Cleveland's Municipal Stadium.

He recently was appointed coach of the Great Lakes Navy Bluejackets with instructions to reserve his activity to the coaching lines, a restriction which also applied to his predecessor, Lt. Cmdr. Mickey Cochrane. However, officials reversed the decision and Feller will be able to bear down for the first time since he left the Indians.

# Braves Peddle Ab Wright

BOSTON, April 17.—The Braves announced the sale of Outfielder Ab Wright to Buffalo of the International League, and the arrival of Charley "Red" Barrett, who won nine and lost 16 for the Braves last year. Barrett, who worked in a war plant all winter, said his draft board may summon him within a month.

# Soccer Scores

Lewis Cup Results  
Brookhattan 4, Kearney Celtics 1  
Brooklyn Wanderers 1, Philadelphia Amer. 0  
Philadelphia Nationals 2, N.Y. Americans 1  
Brooklyn Hispano 5, Kearney American 1

# Chip Royal Picks Tigers, Pirates

By Chip Royal

AP Newsfeatures Sports Editor

NEW YORK, April 17.—Ready for the 1945 major league pennant predictions? Here they are:

It will be Pittsburgh versus Detroit in the World Series next October!

That's right. The Pirates will edge out the Cardinals and Cubs in the National League after a close race. The Tigers also will have plenty of competition in the American League, with the Yankees and Browns close on their heels.

These conclusions come after personally viewing 14 of the big-time clubs in action and adding first-hand reports from spies on the other two clubs.

This is how they will finish—it says here:

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

- 1—Detroit
- 2—New York
- 3—St. Louis
- 4—Boston
- 5—Philadelphia
- 6—Cleveland
- 7—Chicago
- 8—Washington

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

- 1—Pittsburgh
- 2—St. Louis
- 3—Chicago
- 4—New York
- 5—Boston
- 6—Cincinnati
- 7—Philadelphia
- 8—Brooklyn

# New England to Play

BOSTON, April 17.—The New England League, consisting of six teams, will launch its 1945 season May 20 and close Aug. 18 for the shortest schedule ever arranged in organized baseball. The loop is comprised of Lynn, Lawrence and Wooster, Mass.; Pawtucket and Cranston, R.I., and New London, Conn.

# Two Teams Advance In Persian GI Cage Test

CAIRO, April 17.—Persian Gulf Command's big tough championship team Camp Aterbury put Italy Command's 321st Bomber Group's Bulldozers out of the tri-command basketball tourney here last night, 53-33.

In the second game of the double-header, Payne Field rushed to an early lead—held it throughout to eliminate the Gulfers—42-35.



NORMANDY BASE SECTION.—The 75th Railway Shop Rockets, Beach District basketball champions, subdued the 323rd Airborne quintet, 59-39.

Pvt. Ed. Noverson, 494th Port Bn, 158-pounder, made quick work of Pfc Joseph Shannon, 156-pounder from Baltimore, Md., putting him away for the count with a left to the chin at 1:42 of the opening stanza in the only short-time bout on the ARC nine-bout card at the Palais de Glace, Paris, Monday night.

# Truman Charts Policies; Extends Lend-Lease Act

WASHINGTON, April 17 (ANS).—President Harry S. Truman outlined his domestic and foreign policies today at his first press conference, and also signed the lend-lease extension bill.

In signing the bill, the President declared that it was "a mighty instrument for victory and one of the growing monuments to the boldness, the imagination and the effective statesmanship of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

At his press conference, the President said that he will be very happy to meet heads of the other big Allied powers as soon as possible. Later today, the President was scheduled to speak by radio to the armed forces at 10 PM (4 AM Wednesday, Paris time.)

### Frisco Delegates Witness Signing

"Lend-lease," the President said, "will be carried on until the unconditional surrender or the complete defeat of Germany and Japan." The signing was witnessed by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Chairman Tom Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.), Chairman Sol Bloom (D-N.Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Rep. Charles A. Eaton (R-N.J.), all members of the American delegation to San Francisco.

The President told reporters that he does not expect to attend the San Francisco conference, but will welcome delegates to the opening session by radio. He is backing to the hilt the American delegation there, he said. He expects to see Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov before the latter goes on to the San Francisco meeting.

Mr. Truman said he supports wholeheartedly President Roosevelt's program of international monetary agreements, as included in the Bretton Woods pact. He added that he has always supported the reciprocal trade agreements program and backs it as it was submitted recently to Congress.

### Bans Remain in Force

The President said that he intends to let the midnight curfew and brownout, as well as the ban on horse racing, stand until at least V-E Day.

[The President declared he had no plans to change the Roosevelt Cabinet, and added that he did not plan to bring former War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes back into the government, the Associated Press said. Byrnes will not go to the San Francisco conference, the President said.]

During the day, the President appointed John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker and a close personal friend, as federal loan administrator to succeed Fred M. Vinson, now war mobilization chief.

## Flak Bait . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and 375th tons of bombs were among those which started huge water-front fires and smashed in Wehrmacht defenses across the target area, only 1,500 yards in front of advancing U.S. doughs.

Pilot of the veteran Marauder on her double century mission was Capt. William G. Fort, 65-mission-man from Canadian, Tex. The group's skipper, Col. John S. Samuel, West Pointer from Hinsdale, Ill., who has 71 missions, flew copilot. Two of the crew had completed tours of duty with other air forces: T/Sgt. William J. Hess, of Pittsfield, Mass., who flew with the B17s from England two years ago, and T/Sgt. Kenneth Locke, of Huntingdon, Pa., who did a tour in Havoc in North Africa. The rest of the crew: 1/Lt. William D. Brearly, New York, bombardier; 1/Lt. Arthur D. Perkins, Fargo, N.D., navigator, and T/Sgt. Cecil Fisher, Birmingham, Ala., radio-gunner.

For Bill Hess, the tail gunner, and another fellow aboard who'd looked down from a B17's waist in the days, one year ago, when Magdeburg was one of the two or three toughest targets in all Europe, Flak Bait's record was the news of the day, but right behind that came the fact that from Magdeburg, where the Luftwaffe used to guard its Focke Wulf fighter plants with flak and fighters, there came not one puff of flak and not one fighter against the old lady and the other mediums.

## Both Parties Hail Truman's First Speech

WASHINGTON, April 17 (ANS).—Congressmen of both parties and visiting diplomats praised today the first speech made by Harry S. Truman as President.

Comments follow: Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky.): "It was a very, very excellent address, full of reassurance to all. It should win the President many more friends."

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.): "I think that the President delivered a message that is full of hope. It was a reassuring message."

Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R-Mass.), House Republican leader: "It was a very patriotic talk. We Republicans will be united in support of the war and we will give him full support in maintaining the American way of life."

### 'A Great Contribution'

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts: "President Truman's message was a great contribution at this time."

Rep. Sol Bloom (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee: "President Truman picked up the torch where President Roosevelt dropped it."

Chairman Tom Connally (D-Texas), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "President Truman delivered an eloquent and forceful address pledging to carry on the policies of our beloved President Roosevelt."

### 'Program . . . Is Splendid'

Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn.): "A very fine speech, typical of the President. I think his program, so briefly outlined, is splendid, and I am for it."

Sen. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.): "A strong, well-delivered speech. It is positive assurance of the President's leadership."

Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.): "A fine dedication to victory and public welfare."

Andrei Gromyko, Russian Ambassador to the U.S.: "It was a very good speech. It was wonderful."

## East Front . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

new crossing of the river at Eberswalde, some 25 miles northeast of Berlin. Other penetrations were reported at Schwedt, 48 miles northeast of Berlin, and at Fuerstenberg, 50 miles southeast of Berlin. The Germans claimed that the Russians had been thrown off heights in the Seelow area, 28 miles from Berlin.

In Czechoslovakia, the Russians advanced ten miles to capture Hornobojanovice, 18 miles from Brno, and in Austria the oil center of Zisterdorf, 16 miles north of Vienna, was taken. Marshal Stalin announced the capture of Zisterdorf.

### Abbie an' Slat



## Baruch Goes to Germany, Finds a Park Bench



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo  
Bernard M. Baruch, left, who prefers a park bench for an office, discusses military government problems in Frankfurt-on-Main with Lt. Col. Howard Criswell, of Washington, Frankfurt's military governor. Since this picture was made Baruch has gone back to the U.S.

## Allies Advance Slowly in Italy

ROME, April 17 (Reuter).—Columns of both the Fifth and Eighth Armies today were making slow, but steady progress toward Bologna as German efforts to block the Allied drives to break out into the Po Valley mounted.

Yanks of the crack U.S. Tenth Mountain Div., encountering intense small-arms and artillery fire from enemy positions dug into the rocky Apennines, captured two commanding hills less than a dozen miles to the southwest of Bologna.

Other Fifth Army troops, including Brazilians, took Vergato, fortified town on the main Pistoia-Bologna road, 19 miles from the Po Valley objective.

Eighth Army troops from the southeast today were threatening Medicina and Castel San Pietro, both 14 miles from Bologna.

To the northeast, other Eighth Army troops were within a mile of Argenta, key to Ferrara and its road and rail network back of Bologna. Allied troops have crossed the Sillaro River at another place three miles southwest of Bastia.

## Plows Save 35 Persons Snowbound in West

DENVER, Col., April 17 (ANS).—The skies were clear over Wyoming today after the state's heaviest spring snowfall in three years.

Snowplows pushed through heavy drifts and rescued 35 persons snowbound for 48 hours at an inn near Gasper, Wyo. None suffered seriously.

Light snow fell Sunday in Colorado high elevations and in Denver, adding to the 30 inches at Salida, in South Central Colorado. Landor, Wyo., also reported 30 inches. Below zero temperatures hit central Wyoming, falling to nine below at Douglas.

## Yanks and Russians Meet—in the Air

474th FIGHTER GRP., April 17.—First meeting of Ninth AF and Russian planes occurred shortly after 11 AM yesterday when four Lightnings encountered ten LAG111s on the boundary of the U.S. and Soviet tactical operational areas.

The Russian planes waggled their wings to show their identity marks—a small red star in a black circle.

The Lightnings, led by Lt. Robert L. Freeman, of Chattanooga, dipped their wings in greeting.

## Allies Are Lauded By Defense Board

The Inter-American Defense Board yesterday sent congratulations to Gen. Eisenhower for victories achieved by Allied Armies on the occasion of the board's third anniversary.

"The Inter-American Defense Board extends to you and to the commanders, officers and men of the land, sea and air forces under your leadership its warmest congratulations for the brilliant victories achieved by the armed forces.

"At the same time it assures you of its solidarity and records the faith which inspires it and always has inspired it, faith in the justice of the cause of the democracies and their final victory."

## AFN to Rebroadcast President's Speech

The AFN Paris station will rebroadcast President Harry S. Truman's speech to U.S. armed forces today at 7:15 AM, 11:01 AM, and at 6:10 PM.

## Big Five Parley May Result in Polish Solution

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—A conference of Big Five foreign ministers will probably take place this week-end, with hope that a solution of the Polish dispute may be in the making.

While no concrete moves have appeared as yet to break the impasse over Poland, there is a possibility that by the time Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov arrives here the situation may begin to clear.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong are already in Washington, and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault is expected soon.

In addition to Stalin's decision to send Molotov, the main hope for a break in the Polish problem is pegged on the statement by former Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in London Sunday that he has accepted the Crimea conference decisions on Poland's future.

## First Drives Into Leipzig

(Continued from Page 1)

stand" in the city, although the reports said the civilian population showed willingness to surrender.

A similar enveloping move was beginning to take place 40 miles to the southeast, at Chemnitz, where Patton's Sixth Arm'd. Div. drove five miles north of the city while infantry moved up to within two miles of its western edge.

The armies had paused in their rush across the Reich to bring supplies and clean up 200 miles of enemy-poketed rear area which had been created in less than two weeks.

The sweep across Germany had netted three-quarters of a million prisoners in 16 days—almost half the estimated force opposing Gen. Eisenhower's offensive at the time it crossed the Rhine.

Total prisoner figure from April 1 to yesterday was 755,573, of which 220,225 were taken by the Ninth and First Armies in the Ruhr pocket. The pocket yesterday was nearly closed out.

Except for isolated pockets, all northern Holland was cleared of Germans, as Gen. Henry G. Crerar's Canadian First Army spread out along the North Sea coast.

The Canadian Third Inf. Div. reached the North Sea northeast of Leeuwarden, and the Second Inf. Div. closed up on the coast north and northeast of captured Groeningen.

Germans were moving to defend the municipal areas of western Holland by opening the Zuider Zee sluice gates and flooding coastal areas near Hilversum.

The German North Sea line to the east guarding Hamburg was beginning to waver under thrusts of British Second Army tanks.

The British Third Inf. Div. stood at Brinkum, three miles from the Bremen city limits.

### Allies Take Royan

Royan was in Allied hands yesterday and mopping-up operations were being carried out in Arvers Peninsula as the Gironde estuary still smoldered from fire bombs and explosives dropped on Sunday and Monday.

By Courtesy of United Features

By Raeburn Van Buren

